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in the post-tone syllable; and (b) that, within certain rigid limitations a short vowel is allowed to stand in a tone-syllable. All cases, however, of either of these seeming variations from the general law are capable of satisfactory explanation.

By the principle of heightening, therefore, we may explain a large number of long vowels; and this principle, like that of contraction and lengthening, is one common to all languages.

Repetition of Words.—We frequently find a word repeated in Hebrew, e. g.:

- 1) Gen. XVII., 2 **בְּמֵאדָּ מְאֹד** *in high degree, high degree*;
 1 Sam. II., 3 **גִּבְהָהּ גִּבְהָהּ** *proudly, proudly*.
- 2) Gen. VII., 2 **שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה** *seven by seven*;
 Exod. XVII., 16 **מִדֹּר דֹּר** *from generation to generation*.
- 3) Gen. XIV., 10 **בְּאֵרַת בְּאֵרַת** *many wells*;
 2 Kgs. III., 16 **גְּבִים גְּבִים** *many ditches*.
- 4) Gen. XV., 18 **הַנָּהָר הַגָּדֹל נָהָר פָּרַת** *the great river, the river Euphrates*.

From the study of these cases, it will be noted that different ideas are conveyed by the repetition. In the first cases cited (cf. also Gen. x., 21; xxii., 20) the idea is that of *emphasis* or *intensity*. In the second class (cf. also Gen. xxxii., 17; Exod. xvi., 5; xxiii., 30; xxv., 35; xxxvi., 4), there is indicated the idea of *distribution*, *entirety*. In the third class the idea indicated is that of *multitude*. The fourth class (cf. also Gen. xxv., 30; xxxv., 14) is quite different from the preceding classes. Here the noun is repeated in order to make it possible for a new idea to be added without rendering the construction a faulty one.

A Noun in the Construct Relation with a Clause.—This construction may at first trouble the beginner. Note the following examples:

Exod. VI., 28 **בְּיוֹם דִּבֶּר יְהוָה** *On the day (that) Jehovah spake*.

1 Sam. xxv., 15 **יְמֵי הַתֵּהֱלֵכְנוּ אִתָּם** *the days we walked with them*.

Ps. lvi., 4 **יוֹם אִירָא** *the day I fear*.

Cf. also Gen. xxxix., 20; xl., 3; Exod. iv., 13; 1 Sam. iii., 13; 1 Kgs. xxi., 19.

It will be seen (a) that the clause is a relative one, though the relative may be omitted; (b) the noun which stands thus is one expressing a general idea of *place, time, or manner*.